



CHARUSAT
CHAROTAR UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

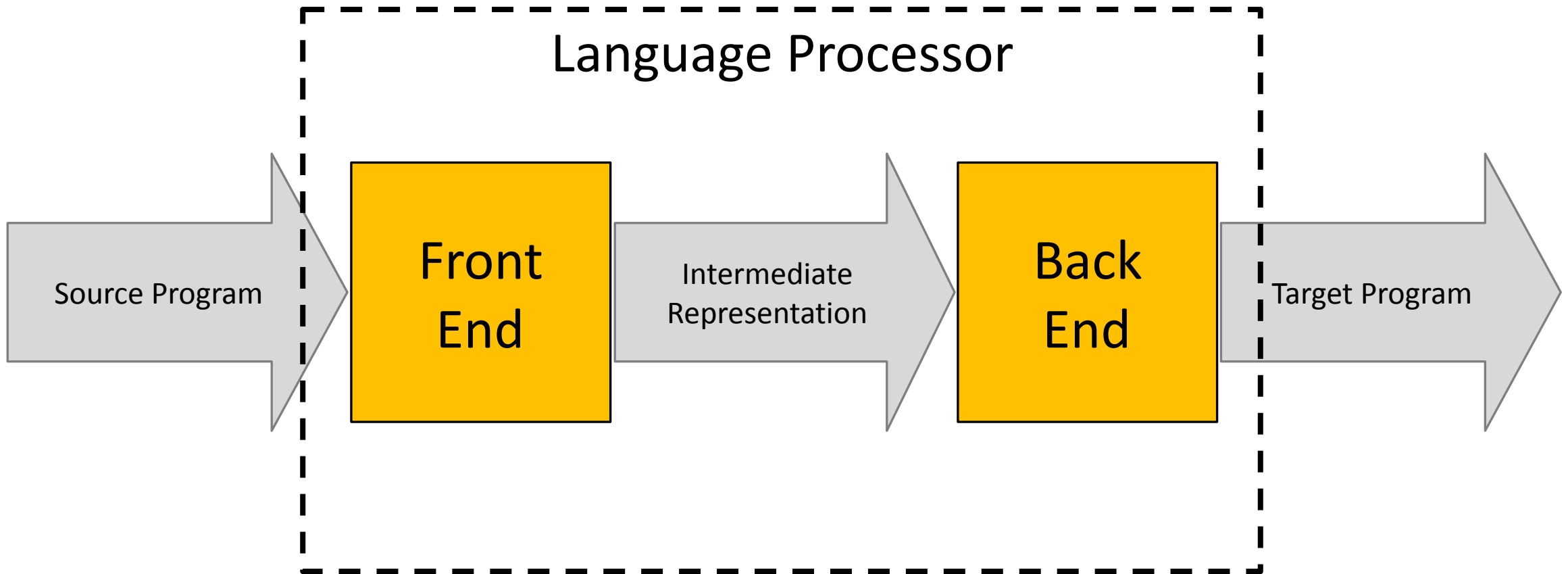


Intermediate Code Generation

Ms. Trusha Patel

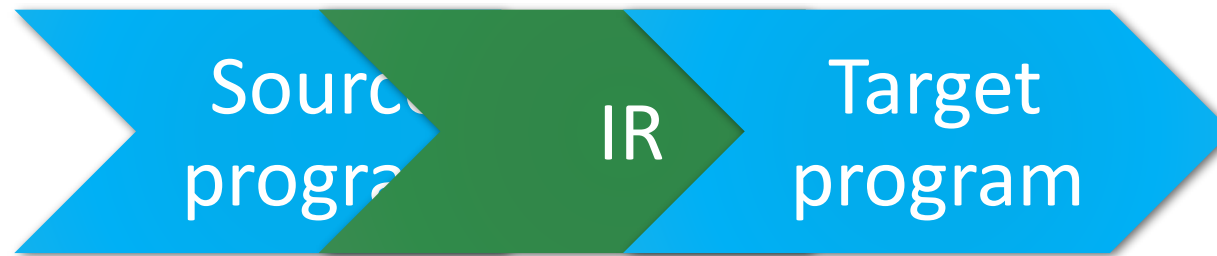
Assistant Professor

<https://sites.google.com/view/mrstrusha>



IR

INTERMEDIATE REPRESENTATION



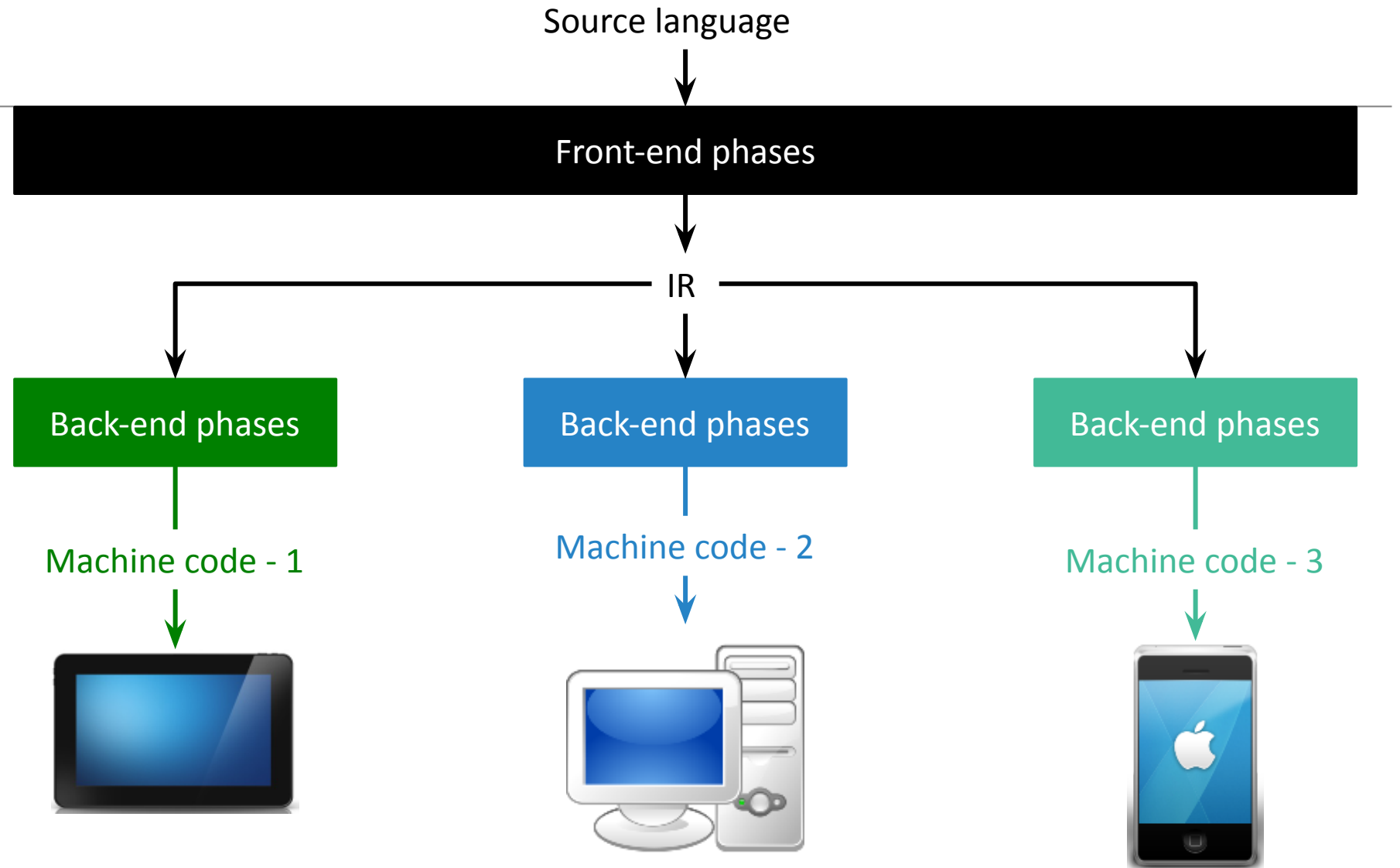
**WH
Y**



Machine
independent

Advantages

1



Advantages

2

Can apply machine independent code optimizer on IR

Intermediate Language



Syntax
tree

Postfix
notation

Three
address
code

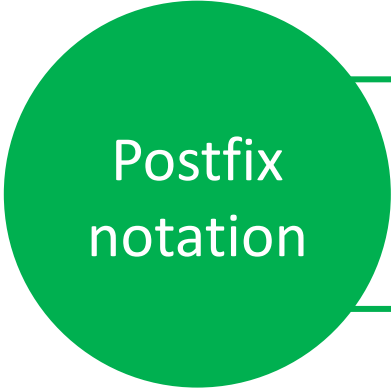


Syntax
tree

Natural hierarchical structure of a source program

DAG

More compact than Syntax tree



Postfix
notation

Linearized representation of syntax tree

Three address code

Sequence of statements of form $x = y \text{ op } z$

x y z

- Names
- Constants
- Compiler generated temporaries

op

- Any operator

Contain maximum 3 addresses

Three address code

$x + y * z$

Source language expression



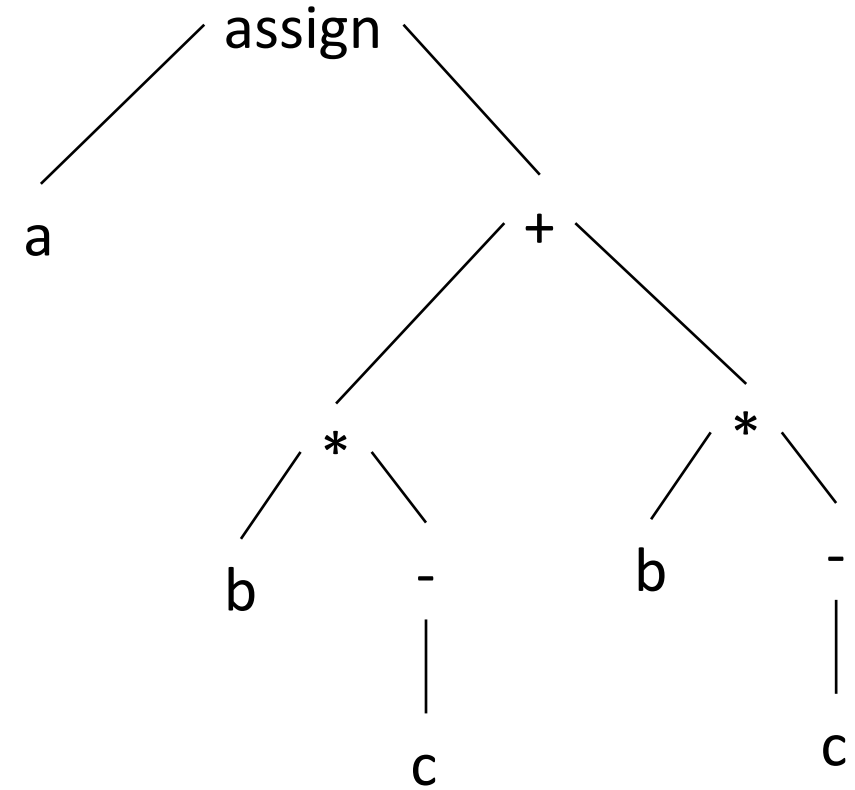
$t_1 = y * z$
$t_2 = x + t_1$

Three Address Code

Three address code

$t_1 = -c$
$t_2 = b * t_1$
$t_3 = -c$
$t_4 = b * t_3$
$t_5 = t_2 + t_4$
$a = t_5$

Three Address Code

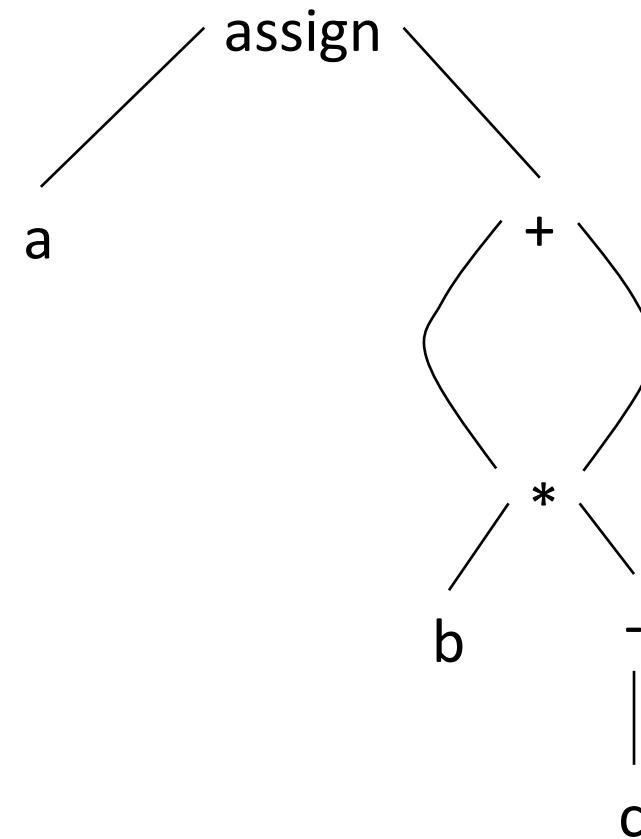


Syntax Tree

Three address code

$t_1 = -c$
$t_2 = b * t_1$
$t_3 = -c$
$t_4 = b * t_3$
$t_5 = t_2 + t_4$
$a = t_5$

Three Address Code



DAG

Types of statements

Three
address
code

Assignment

Copy

Unconditional
jump

Conditional
jump

$x = y \text{ op } z$

“op” binary operator

$x = y$

goto L

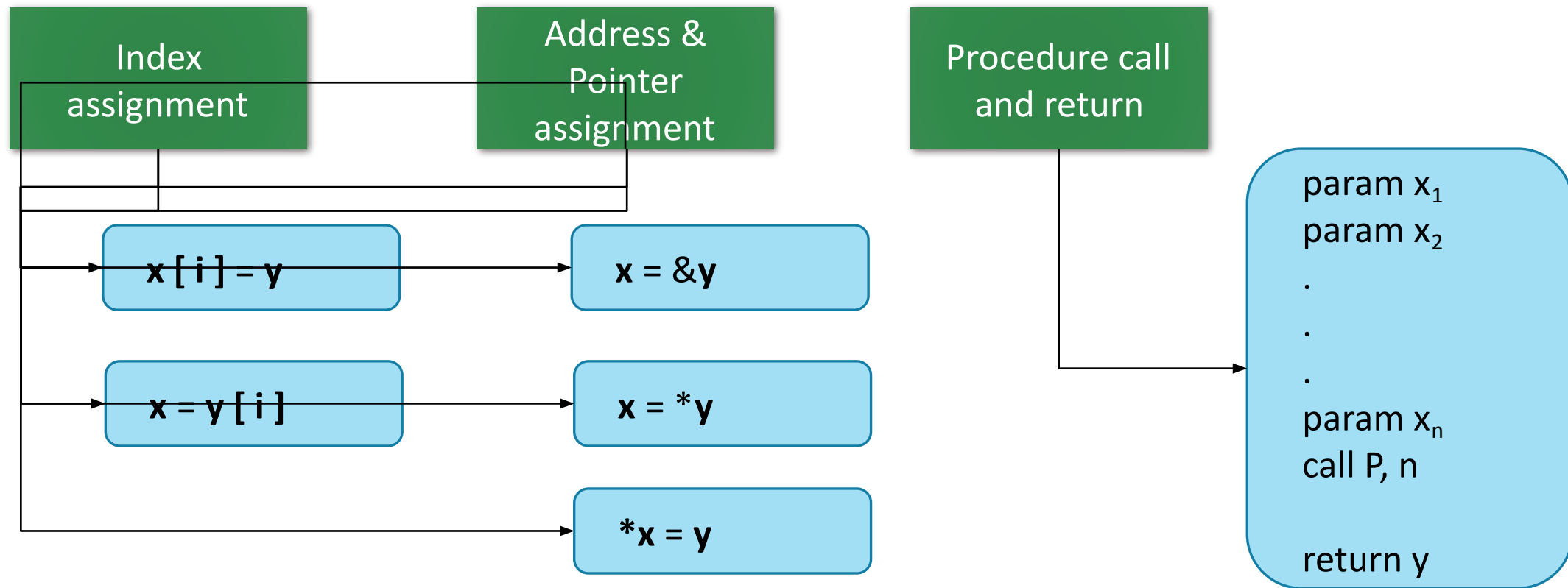
if x relop y goto L

$x = \text{op } z$

“op” unary operator

Types of statements

Three
address
code



Implementation

Three
address
code

Quadruples

Triples

Indirect
Triples

Three
address
code

Implementation

Quadruples

Triples

Indirect
Triples

Record structure of 4 fields

	op	arg1	arg2	result
(0)	-	c		t_1
(1)	*	b	t_1	t_2
(2)	-	c		t_3
(4)	*	b	t_3	t_4
(5)	+	t_2	t_4	t_5
(6)	=	t_5		a

$t_1 = -c$
$t_2 = b * t_1$
$t_3 = -c$
$t_4 = b * t_3$
$t_5 = t_2 + t_4$
$a = t_5$

Three
address
code

Implementation

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Triples

Record structure of 3 fields

Avoid to enter temporary in table, Refer temporary with position

	op	arg1	arg2
(0)	-	c	
(1)	*	b	(0)
(2)	-	c	
(4)	*	b	(2)
(5)	+	t ₂	(3)
(6)	=	t ₅	(5)

t ₁ = - c
t ₂ = b * t ₁
t ₃ = - c
t ₄ = b * t ₃
t ₅ = t ₂ + t ₄
a = t ₅

Three
address
code

Implementation

Quadruples

Triples

Indirect
Triples

Listing pointers to triples,
rather than listing triples themselves

	op
(0)	(14)
(1)	(15)
(2)	(16)
(4)	(17)
(5)	(18)
(6)	(19)

	op	arg1	arg2
(14)	-	c	
(15)	*	b	(14)
(16)	-	c	
(17)	*	b	(16)
(18)	+	t ₂	(17)
(19)	=	t ₅	(18)

Reference

- Alfred Aho, Ravi Sethi, Jeffrey D Ullman, *Compilers Principles, Techniques and Tools*, Pearson Education Asia.